Q1: structures passing through ala of sacrum are except :
A : sympathetic chain
B : lumbosacral trunk
C : iliolumbar artery
D : lateral sacral artery .
Answer : D

Q2: the male pelvic inlet is :
A : heart-shape
B : oval shape
C : large
D : pyramidal shape
Answer : A

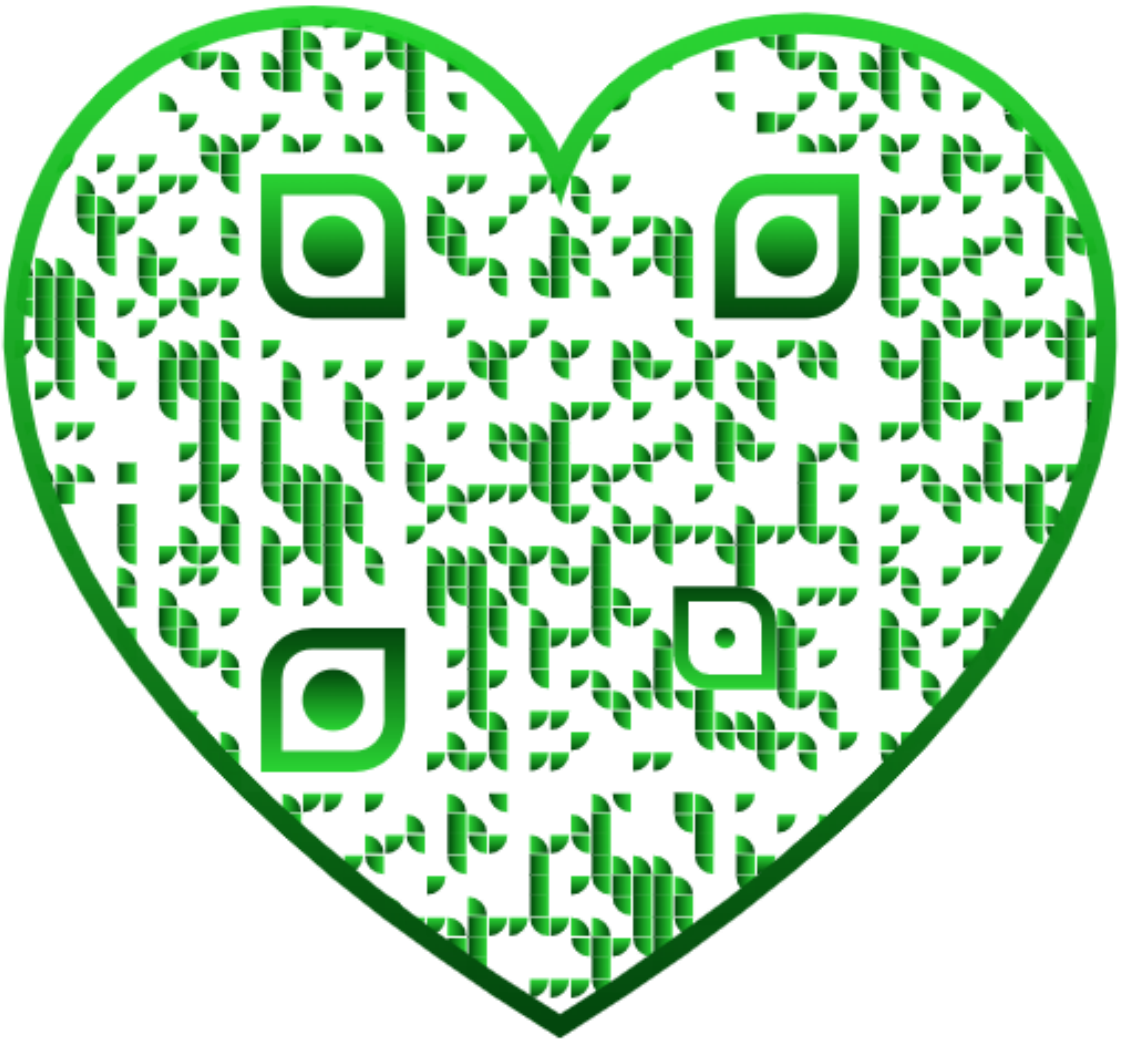
Q3: the obturator foramen in female is :
A : oval shape
B : triangular
C : pyramidal
D : rounded
Answer : B

Q4: the ischiopubic ramus in male is :
A : inverted
B : rough
C : everted
D : both B & C
Answer : D

Q5: the one is the content of ischiorectal fossa :
A : superior rectal artery
B : iliolumbar artery
C : inferior rectal nerve
D : obturator nerve
Answer : C

Q6: wedge shape is related to :
A : obturator foramen in male
B : female pelvic inlet
C : ischiorectal fossa
D : pudendal canal
Answer : C

Q7: perineum is :
A : region at the lower end of the trunk
B: interval between two thighs



C: has superficial & deep boundaries
D: both
Answer : D

Q8: the medial wall of ischiorectal fossa is formed by following muscles except :
A : obturator internus
B : levator ani
C : external anal sphincter
Answer : A

Q9: the surface anatomy of spleen is related to left :
A : 6 & 7 & 8 ribs
B : 7 & 8 & 9 ribs
C : 9 & 10 & 11 ribs
D : 8 & 9 & 10 ribs
Answer : C

Q10: the surface anatomy of common carotid artery at its bifurcation is related to :
A : anterior border of sternomastoid muscle
at the level of lower border of thyroid
cartilage .
B : posterior border of sternomastoid muscle
at the level of lower border of thyroid
cartilage .
C : anterior border of sternomastoid muscle
at the level of upper border of thyroid
cartilage .
D : posterior border of sternomastoid muscle
at the level of upper border of thyroid
cartilage .
Answer : C

Q11 : surface anatomy of arch of aorta is
related to the :
A : behind the upper half of manubrium
B : behind the lower half of manubrium
C : front of upper half of manubrium
D : front of lower half of manubrium
Answer : B

Q12 : surface anatomy of upper border of liver
is line between :
A : left 5th rib and right 5th intercostal space
in midaxillary line
B : Right 5th rib and left 5th intercostal

space in midaxillary line
C : right 5th intercostal space and left 5th rib
in midclavicular line
D : Right 5th rib and left 5th intercostal
space in midclavicular line
Answer : D

Q13 : the left kidney is related to :
A : T11 & T 12 & L1 & L2
B : T10 & T11 & T12
C : T12 & L1 & L2 & L3
D : T 11 & T12 & L1
Answer : A

Q14 : surface anatomy of trachea is related
to the :
A : upper border of cricoid f
B : lower border of cricoid cartilage
C : middle of the cricoid cartilage
D : behind of cricoid cartilage
Answer : B

Q 15 : the following of the nerve supply of
kidney :
A : coeliac plexus
B : renal plexus
C : sympathetic fibers (T10-L1)
D : Both
Answer : D

Q 16 : the crossing of thoracic duct is
at the level of :
A : T3
B : T4
C : T5
D : T6
Answer : C

Q 17 : the nasal cavity development is beginning at the :
A : end of 6th weak
B : end of 4th weak
C :beginning of 4th weak
D :beginning of 6th weak
Answer : B

Q18 : the development of respiratory system is contiue till :
A : 5th year
B : 6th year
C : 8th year
D : 9th year
Answer : C

Q 19 : the development of stomodeum is at :
A : end of 6th weak
B : end of 4th weak
C :beginning of 4th weak
D :beginning of 6th weak
Answer : C

Q 20 : the cadaver kidney is:
A : same of the living one
B : has no cortex
C : has no renal pelvic
D : devoid of capsule
Answer : D

Q 21 : female external organs are except :
A : clitoris
B : vulva
C : pudendal cleft
D : cervix
Answer : D

Q 22 : female internal organ is :
A : vulva
B : clitoris
C : ovaries
D : labia minora
Answer : C

Q 23 : male gonad is :
A : testis
B : penis
C : bulbourethral glands
D : bartholin's gland
Answer : A

Q 24 : femal gonad which is smaller than testis:
A : clitoris
B : ovaries
C : vulva
D : barthon's gland
Answer : B

Q 25 : the male gonad is situated :
A : within the pelvis
B : outside the pelvis
C : on lateral pelvic wall
D : on ovarian fossa
Answer : B

Q 26 : the perineal branches are from :
A : S1
B : S2
C : S3
D : S4
Answer : D

Q 27 : the ovary is connected to the posterior layer of broad ligament by :
A : myometrium
B : endometrium
C : perimetrium
D : mesovarium
Answer : D

Q 28 : the ovary is situated in :
A : right iliac foss
B : left iliac fossa
C : ovarian fossa
D : outside the pelvis
Answer : C

Q 29 : the long axis of ovary in nulliparous women is :
A : vertical
B : horizontal
C : oblique
D : both B & C
Answer : A

Q 30 : the following are parts of uterine tubes except :
A : intramural part
B : isthmus
C : pudendal cleft
D : infundibulum
Answer : C

Q 31 : clinical anatomy of ovary :
A : teratoma
B : ovarian stones
C : ureteroceles
D : both
Answer : A

Q 32 :production of sperms is function of :
A : testis
B : ovaries
C : penis
D : clitoris
Answer : A

Q33 : the suspensory ligament is also called :
A : mesovarium ligament
B : infundibulopelvic ligament
C : ovarian ligament
D : broad ligament
Answer : B

Q 34 : ovarian artery is branch of :
A : common iliac artery
B : descending thoracic aorta
C : abdominal aorta
D : coeliac trunk
Answer : C

Q35 : ovarian arteries reach the ovary through:
A : mesovarium
B : suspensory ligament

C : perimetrium
D : myometrium
Answer : B

Q36 : uterine arteries reach the ovary through:
A : mesovarium
B : suspensory ligament
C : perimetrium
D : myometrium
Answer : A

Q37 : the female ovary after puberty has :
A : smooth surface
B : uneven surface
C : no mesovarium
D : no suspensory ligament
Answer : B

Q38 : the finger like process of infundibulum of uterine tubes are called :
A : fimbria
B : vestibule
C : vulva
D : clitoris
Answer : A

Q39 : the medial ⅔ of fallopian tube is supplied by …….. ,whereas the lateral ⅓ is supplied by ……..
A : ovarian artery / uterine artery
B : uterine artery / ovarian artery
C : ovarian artery /ovarian artery
D : uterine artery / uterine artery
Answer : B

Q40 : the salpingitis is the clinical anatomy of :
A : ureter
B : kidney
C : fallopian tube
D : cervix
Answer : C

Q41 : fetus bearing organ is :
A : uterus
B : ovary
C : vagina
D : uterine tube
Answer : A

Q42: the cervix of female is :
A : 2.5 cm long
B : less mobile than uterus
C : divides into 2 parts
D : both
Answer : D

Q43: which of the surfaces of body of uterus is flat and related to the bladder :
A : anterior surface
B : posterior surface
C : both
D : none
Answer : A

Q44 : all of them of muscular/active support of uterus except :
A : perineal body
B : pelvic diaphragm
C : round ligament
D :sphincter urethrae
Answer : C

Q45 : one of the fibromuscular ligaments of the uterus :
A : perineal body
B : pelvic diaphragm
C : round ligament
D :sphincter urethrae
Answer : C

Q46 : one of the accessory support of the uterus :
A : perineal body
B : pelvic diaphragm
C : broad ligament
D :sphincter urethrae
Answer : C

Q47 : all of them of accessory support of uterus except :

A : uterovesical pouch
B : rectouterine pouch
C : broad ligament
D : round ligament
Answer : D

Q48 : the posterior surface of the body of uterus is also called:
A : vesical surface
B : intestinal surface
C : splenic surface
D : gastric surface
Answer : B

Q49 : the anterior surface of the body of uterus is also called:
A : vesical surface
B : intestinal surface
C : splenic surface
D : gastric surface
Answer : A

Q50 : broad ligament containing :
A : dense connective tissue (parametrium)
B : epoophoron
C : ovarian & uterovaginal nerve plexuses
D : All of the above .
Answer : D

Q51 : arterial supply of uterus is chiefly by :
A : uterine artery
B : ovarian artery
C : artery of ureter
D : obturator artery
Answer : A

Q52 : arterial supply of uterus is partly by :
A : uterine artery
B : ovarian artery
C : artery of ureter
D : obturator artery
Answer : B

Q53 :arterial supply of uterus is by :
A : uterine artery
B : ovarian artery
C : A & B
D : obturator artery
Answer : C

Q54 : uterine artery is branch of :
A : abdominal aorta
B : anterior division of internal iliac artery
C : posterior division of internal iliac artery
D : common iliac artery
Answer : B

Q55: venous drianage of uterus is into :
A : abdominal aorta
B : internal iliac vein
C : saphenous vein
D : common iliac vein
Answer : B

Q56 : the lymphatic drianage of uterus is beggining at :
A : endometrial
B : myometrial
C : sub peritoneal
D : All of the above
Answer : D

Q57: the upper lymphatics of uterus drain mainly into :
A : aortic nodes
B : superficial inguinal nodes
C : external iliac nodes
D : internal iliac nodes
Answer : A

Q58: the upper lymphatics of uterus drain partly into :
A : aortic nodes
B : superficial inguinal nodes
C : external iliac nodes
D : internal iliac nodes
Answer : B

Q59: the upper lymphatics of uterus drain into :

A : aortic nodes
B : superficial inguinal nodes
C : A & B
D : external iliac nodes
Answer : C

Q60: the middle lymphatics of uterus drain into :
A : aortic nodes
B : superficial inguinal nodes
C : external iliac nodes
D : internal iliac nodes
Answer : C

Q61: the lower lymphatics of uterus drain into :
A : sacral nodes
B : external iliac nodes
C : internal iliac nodes
D : all of the above
Answer : D

Q62 : sympathetic nerve supply of uterus is :
A : T12 - L1
B : T11 - L1
C : T10 - L1
D : T9 _ L1
Answer : A

Q63 : parasympathetic supply of ovary and uterine tubes and uterus is from :
A : S1
B : S2
C : S2&3&4
D : S2&3
Answer : C

Q64 : pelvic diaphram is :
A : supports the pelvic viscera
B : prevents any increase in intra-abdominal
pressure .
C : A & B
D : it is fibromuscular support
Answer : C

Q65 : perineal body :

A : prevents any increase in intra-abdominal pressure .
B : anchors the pelvic diaphragm
C : fibromuscular node which maintains the integrity of pelvic floor
D : B & C
Answer : D

Q66 : they are two fibromuscular flat bands :
A : pubocervical ligaments
B : uterosacral ligaments
C : transverse cervical ligament
D : broad ligament
Answer : B

Q67 : it prevents the sagging down of uterus through the vagina :
A : anteverted uterine axis
B : rectouterine pouch
C : uterovesical pouch
D : round ligament
Answer : A

Q68 : connect the posterior surface of pubis to the cervix :
A : uterosacral ligaments
B : pubocervical ligaments
C : transverse cervical ligament
D : broad ligament
Answer : B

Q69 : the cervix is larger than the body in :
A : foetal life
B : puberty
C : pregnancy
D : menstruation
Answer : A

Q70 : the uterus is slightly enlarged in :
A : foetal life
B : puberty
C : pregnancy
D : menstruation
Answer : D

Q80 : the uterus is enormously enlarged in :
A : foetal life
B : puberty
C : pregnancy
D : menstruation
Answer : C

Q81 : the uterus enlarges and descends to the adult position :
A : foetal life
B : puberty
C : pregnancy
D : menstruation
Answer : B

Q82 : the uterus is atrophic and smaller in size and becomes denser in texture :
A : foetal life
B : puberty
C : pregnancy
D : old age
Answer : D

Q83 : colpotomy and colporrhaphy and hysterectomy are the clinical anatomy of :
A : ovary
B : uterine tube
C : uterus
D : spleen
Answer : C

Q84 : fibromuscular canal comprises female copulatory organ is :
A : ovary
B : uterine tube
C : uterus
D : vagina
Answer : D

Q85 : it extends from the vulva to the uterus :
A : ovary
B : uterine tube
C : uterus
D : vagina
Answer : D

Q86 : the anterior wall of vagina is ……..whereas the posterior wall is ……
in length :
A : 4cm / 6cm
B : 5cm / 7cm
C : 7cm / 9cm
D : 8cm / 10cm
Answer : D

Q87 : from below upwards the diameter of the vagina is gradually :
A : decreases
B : increases
C : constant
D : A & B
Answer : B

Q88 : the posterior fornix of vagina is :
A : deepest
B : shallowest
C : behind the cervix
D : A & C
Answer : D

Q89 : the nerve supply of vagina mainly by :
A : vaginal branch from internal iliac artery
B : cervicovaginal branch of uterine artery
C : internal pudendal & middle rectal aa.
D : ovarian artery
Answer : A

Q90 : the nerve supply of vagina :
A : vaginal branch from internal iliac artery
B : cervicovaginal branch of uterine artery
C : internal pudendal & middle rectal aa.
D : All of the above
Answer : D

Q91: the upper part of vagina is supplied by :
A : vaginal branch from internal iliac artery
B : cervicovaginal branch of uterine artery
C : internal pudendal & middle rectal aa.

D : ovarian artery
Answer : B

Q92: the lower part of vagina is supplied by :
A : vaginal branch from internal iliac artery
B : cervicovaginal branch of uterine artery
C : internal pudendal & middle rectal aa.
D : ovarian artery
Answer : C

Q93 : the venous drianage of vagina is into:
A : internal iliac vein
B : posterior iliac vein
C : saphenous vein
D : superior vena cava
Answer : A

Q94 : lymphatic drianage of vagina is into:
A : external iliac nodes
B : internal iliac nodes
C : medial group of superficial inguinal nodes
D : All of the above
Answer : D

Q95 : the nerve supply of upper ⅔ of vagina:
A : sympathetic L1&L2
B : parasympathetic S2&S3&S4
C : pudendal nerve
D : A&B
Answer : D

Q96 : the nerve supply of lower ⅓ of vagina :
A : sympathetic L1&L2
B : parasympathetic S2&S3&S4
C : pudendal nerve
D : A&B
Answer : C

Q97 : the clinical anatomy of vagina :
A : vaginal lacerations
B : neoplasm & episiotomy

C : prolapse & vaginitis
D : All of the above
Answer : D

Q98 : the female urethra is …….in length :
A : 2 cm
B : 3 cm
C : 4 cm
D : 5 cm
Answer : C

Q99 : the urethra opens into vestibule by :
A : internal urethral orifice
B : external urethral orifice
C : vaginal orifice
D : anus
Answer :B

Q100 : the upper part of female urethra is surrounding by sphincter urethrae in :
A : deep perineal pouch
B : superficial perineal pouch
C : Douglas pouch
D : uterovesical pouch
Answer : A

Q101 : the female urethra is separated from symphysis pubis by :
A : air
B : blood
C : fat
D : sympathetic chain
Answer : C

Q102 : the female urethra is extending from:
A : apex of urinary bladder
B : base of urinary bladder
C : neck of urinary bladder
D : rectum
Answer : C